

The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME 1.

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PROSPECTUS OF The Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a desideratum in these respects.

POLICY.
As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "Republican at all times and under all circumstances." We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice, where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.
We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.
We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.
By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB HOUSE.
32 Royal street, 33.
The rooms of this Club are open each day to members and their guests from 7 A. M. to 12 P. M. Lunch will be served daily from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

POETRY. LITTLE AT FIRST, BUT GREAT AT LAST.

A traveler through a dusty road,
Strew'd scorns on the lea,
And one look root, and sprouted up,
And grew into a tree.
Love sought its shade at evening time,
And Age was pleased, in heat of noon,
To bask beneath its boughs.
The drowsy loved its daggling twigs;
The birds sweet music bore;
A blessing everywhere.

A little spring had lost its way
Amid the grass and fern;
A passing stranger scooped a well,
Where weary men might turn;
He walled it in, and hung with care
A ladle at the brink;
He thought not of the deed he did,
But judged that toil might drink.
He passed again—and lo! the well
By summers never dried,
Had cooled ten thousand parching tongues,
And saved a life beside.

A dreamer dropped a random thought;
'Twas old, and yet 'twas new—
A simple fancy of the brain,
But strong in being true:
It shone upon a genial mind,
And lo! the light became
A lamp of life, a beacon ray,
A monitor flame.
The thought was small—its issue great;
A watch-fire on the hill,
It sheds its radiance far down,
And cheers the valley still!

A nameless man, amid a crowd
That thronged the daily mart,
Let fall a word of hope and love,
Unstudied, from the heart;
A whisper on the tumult thrown—
A transient breath—
It raised a brother from the dust;
It saved a soul from death.
Oh germ! oh fount! oh word of love!
Oh thought at random cast!
Ye were but little at the first,
But mighty at the last!

Women as Political Reporters.
BY GAIL HAMILTON.
It might happen that women should here and there be found who would not feel it derogatory to themselves or their profession to use their pens for the gratification of personal malice, personal revenge, or public curiosity, and yet that the general influence of this irruption of women upon the political press be elevating. Here and there a "sister" may go to greater lengths than any "brother" without affecting the fact that in general sisters are more moderate, impartial, clear-sighted, comprehensive, and dispassionate than brothers.

As the pens of correspondents have fallen into the hands of women, there has been manifested a disposition to correct the tendency of correspondence toward deterioration into gossip. In spite of the indiscreet and unwomanly revelations made by some female writers, do we find the general result to be an increasing respect for individuality, a gradual disuse of personality, a deference to the claims of courtesy, to the dignity that doth hedge a man and a woman by virtue of their manhood and womanhood, and which is not forfeited by any amount of public service? Do we see an intelligent recognition and observance of the forms of society, which, though sometimes apparently arbitrary and sometimes really irksome, do yet constitute the best available and the certainly indispensable protection of the individual against society, the reign of constitutional law as against anarchy, without which life becomes intolerable and fruitless? When we hear that a woman is attached to the staff of reporters, do we feel that now we shall creep out from under the dinner-table, disentangle our feet from court-trains, take it for granted that everybody wears his best clothes in company, and enter the circle of real interests, of close scrutiny, and careful comparisons, and keen analysis, and high aim, and just award? Do public officers, members of state or national legislatures, and all who directly concern themselves in the ship of state, feel an assurance that when women are on the witnessing stand official acts and deliberations are subjected to a vicer scrutiny; that trivial or irrelevant facts will be left in the background, and only those which are pertinent, brought forward; that faleness, chicanery, and sophistry will stand a greater chance of being detected, and sense and honesty

and comprehensiveness—a greater chance of being recognized; that personal liking and disliking will be laid aside, and motives and methods judged abstractly; that clap-trap will lose power, and quiet ability come to the front; that business shall be understood, and progress signified, and work not to be mistaken for idling, nor an itching for notoriety be mistaken for spirited patriotism?

It must be admitted that women will find it no easy task to outstrip the best class of male correspondents. It will not be denied that there are among the latter men of eminent ability and integrity, who can see and report with equal clearness; who understand that the part of a correspondent is not to nurse prejudice, nor indulge predilection, nor confirm opinion, nor even to enforce doctrine, but, as far as possible, to put his reader in possession of the situation; who are able to comprehend it because they are the peers of those who make it; men whose views are wont to be correct, whose judgment is based on their views, and, therefore, likely to be sound, and whose opinions and co-operation are, therefore, apt to be sought in shaping action; men who do not boast of their power or prowess, who apparently do not think of it, who are simple, direct, and un-conscience in their business, and whose influence, springing from qualities, rather than position, is as wholesome as it is widespread.

Am I wrong in believing that this class is not perceptibly increased by re-enforcements from the ranks of women? I do not deny that among female correspondents there are women of spotless character and brilliant parts; but, as things are, is it possible they should equal men in the possession of political influence and of political intelligence? The man is in constant contact with men and face to face with events. If he is at the Capital, he goes everywhere—to committee rooms, to the departments, to the newspaper offices—at all hours; wherever measures are under discussion, there is he, to judge for himself. He becomes as familiar with the working of the machinery as the machinist, and he follows the course of legislation with entire understanding. A woman takes observations from the galleries, where, with close attention, she can perhaps make out the words of one speaker in ten in the one house, and in the other vainly wishes she could hear ten speakers in one. That is a fragment of such part of legislation as appears on the surface she sees; but of that large part which goes on out of sight she necessarily learns only by hearsay or from the male reporter. Nor is it easy to see how it can well be otherwise.

Even if she have a thorough understanding of parliamentary law, and if she be so constant and enthusiastic in her attendance upon legislative assemblies as to understand all the windings and turnings of bills and all the meanings of motions, she still labors under serious disadvantages. Unless she can forget she is a woman, and make every one else forget it, too, and mingle as a man among men, it seems impossible that she should compete successfully with men. Women write eloquently and well upon patriotism, statesmanship, and the higher life, in the abstract; but when they come to definite measures, and make application of their principles, they are just as likely to blame and praise in the wrong place as are men, and just as likely to blame and praise in the wrong place as are men in the right one!

There are women who write better letters than men could do under the same circumstances; but the circumstances are an insuperable fact. No law hinders. Custom has nothing to do with it. It is simply that the writer is a woman and a lady, and cannot bring herself—never thinks of bringing herself—to do what men do instinctively in the line of the same profession. And, if she did it, it would not be the same thing.

Certainly it is that part of politics which least needs cherishing. It is politics just dipping into personality—personality the least offensive, it is true, but politics the least improving, either to politician or constituent. Congress is public property; and I suppose we have a perfect right to gaze at its members from the galleries, and pen-photo-graph their Sphinx-like faces, their hangly lips, their beetling brows, their opal eyes, and their majestic noses, for circulation in the rural districts. To be sure, I never saw a congressman who looked any more like a Sphinx than he did like a lynx, or any other sort of cat or wild beast whatever; though, for that matter, I never saw a Sphinx, and am, therefore, no judge of sphinxitic physiognomy. But has this kind of criticism a tendency to make or to keep public men upright? So far as it has any influence at all, is it not to call of attention from careful, conscientious, impartial work, and to make a man rather aspire to present a good appearance on the public stage? Already that tendency is sufficiently strong. A "spicy scene," a pungent repartee, will be telegraphed from one end of the country to the other; when careful research and solid argument, that really advance the case and would really inform the people, are buried past resurrection in the columns of the Congressional Globe. But women fall into this current, and float along with it rather than resist it. They do it not only in Congress, but they do it everywhere. If they are reporting the proceedings of their own conventions, they will give you the color of the feather in Phoebe Cozzen's hat; but Mrs. Howe's weighty epigram they will leave you to learn from a chance comer or from a male reporter. If you remonstrate with them, they say the publishers want it. It is personality that is most in demand. Every fresh batch of eyes and noses, of ample cloaks and leonine hair, is in response to a fresh call. They are valued as letter-writers because they do this kind of thing so well. And it has even happened that a man has been asked at headquarters whether he could not fashion his letters a little more like those of his wife—headquarters not being aware that the lady in question was his wife.

Yes, but the worst crime of which we can accuse a man is yielding to temptation. Not the most wily and wicked politician that ever wrought it except for the sake of procuring some good to himself. How are women to introduce incorruptibility into politics if at the first stroke of the publisher's wand they consent to descend? Why is it worse for a man to vote below his best than it is for a woman to write below her best? Why is it worse for a politician to "talk buncombe" than it is for a woman to write it? It takes! To be sure it does. The very worst letter to which I have referred—the one whose pen was dipped in venom to describe a comrade—was copied into other papers as a "charming" letter. But are women coming into political and public life to confirm or to combat trivial taste and low information; to render public service more effective, or to obtain a share of the spoils; to minister more skillfully to the love of gossip, or to substitute for it something worthy of both men and women?

Texas Beef in Philadelphia.
The New National Era of Sept. 7, says:
A Cargo of fresh Texas beef, packed in ice, and cooled by a fan driving a current of air over the ice in the ship's hold, and thence over the beef, has recently arrived in Philadelphia, and created a great deal of excitement among the butchers, by being sold at less than half the price of the beef in the city markets. The captain of the lucky ship hired butchers, and converted his forecabin into a meat-market and still, where he sold fresh steaks at ten cents a pound. The meat cost him, in Texas, about three cents a pound, counting in the expense of the ice. The meat was found to be as fresh and sweet as when first shipped; and a semi-weekly line of

vessels, similarly loaded is talked of. If this enterprise succeeds, it will completely revolutionize the most trade of the Atlantic coast cities, and have a marked effect upon the Western trade in cattle and beef, as cattle in Texas are worth only from three to five dollars a head, and dressed beef, in fair condition, can be furnished at less than three dollars per hundred weight, delivered on shipboard in Galveston harbor. Mutton can also be delivered in the same way, at the same port, for an almost merely nominal price. Refrigerator ships, if they succeed, may even bring beef from South America. The effect of this upon some of our Northwestern industries can be conceived.

DISCOVERY OF COFFEE.

Toward the middle of the fifteenth century, a poor Arab was traveling through Abyssinia; and, finding himself weak and weary from fatigue, he stopped near a grove. Then being in want of fuel to cook his rice, he cut down a tree which happened to be covered with dead berries. His meal being cooked and eaten, the traveler discovered that the half-burned berries were very fragrant. He collected a number of these, and on crushing them with a stone, he found that their aroma increased to a great extent. While wondering at this, he accidentally let fall the substance in a can which contained his scanty supply of water. Lo, what a miracle! The almost putrid liquid was instantly purified. He brought it to his lips; it was fresh, agreeable; and in a moment after the traveler had so far recovered his strength and energy, as to be able to resume his journey. The lucky Arab gathered as many berries as he could, and having arrived at Arden, in Arabia, he informed the mufti of his discovery. That worthy divine was an inveterate opium smoker, who had been suffering for years from the influence of that poisonous drug. He tried an infusion of the roasted berries, and was so delighted at the recovery of his own vigor, that in gratitude to the tree he called it *cahuah*, which in Arabic signifies force. And that is the way in which coffee was discovered.

CAPACITY OF THE NEGRO.

The editor of the *Leisure Hour*, a London publication, has recently visited America, and gives the following with regard to the capacity of the negro for acquiring education:
As to the intellectual capacity of colored children, I prefer quoting testimonies of more weight than my own. Rev. Mr. Zincke says: "I must confess my astonishment at the intellectual acuteness displayed by a class of colored pupils. They had acquired, in a short space of time, an amount of knowledge truly remarkable. Never, in any school in England, and I have visited many, have I found the pupils able to comprehend so readily the senses of their lessons; never have I heard pupils ask questions which showed a clearer comprehension of the subject they were studying." Nor is this intelligence mere "quickness at the uplake," as the Scotch call it, or precocious acuteness in acquiring knowledge soon to be forgotten. M. Hippeau, visited Oberlin College, and what he saw entirely confirmed the opinions formed in the schools of the South. "The colored girls of the highest classes," he says, "appeared in no case inferior to their white companions of the same age." In 1868 the degree of B. A. was conferred upon fifteen young colored women, the principal of the college in his address to the students, stated that in literary taste and ability these colored pupils were unexcelled by any of their white fellow-graduates. The Professors all gave the same testimony as to their pupils; and with regard to moral character, M. Hippeau was assured that the negro race formed a fifth of the population of Oberlin, and that "the most peaceable, well-behaved, and studious citizens of the place belonged to the colored race."

Critical Period of Human Life.

From the age of forty to that of sixty, a man who properly regulates himself, may be considered in the prime of life. His matured strength of constitution renders himself almost impervious to the attack of disease, and all his functions are in the brightest order. Having gone a year or two past sixty, however, he arrives at a critical existence; the river of Death flows before him, and he remains at a standstill. But, ah! what this river is a madnet, called "The turn of life," which, if crossed in safety, leads to the valley of "Old Age," round which the river winds, and then flows beyond without a boat or causeway to effect its passage. The bridge is, however, constructed of fragile materials, and it depends upon how it is trodden whether it will bend or break. Gout, apoplexy, and other had characters, are also in the vicinity to wayland the traveller, and thrust him from the pass; but let him grind up his loins, and provide himself with perfect composure. To quote a metaphor, the "Turn of life" is either into a prolonged walk or into the grave. The system and power, having reached their utmost expansion, now begin either to close like flowers at sunset, or break down at once. One injudicious stimulant, a single fatal excitement, may force it beyond its strength; whilst a careful supply of props, and the withdrawal of all that tends to force a plant will sustain it in beauty and in vigor until night has nearly set in.

The New Orleans papers furnish the following information with reference to important criminal cases:
There are now pending in the First District Court the following capital cases:
Francis A. Morris, murder, out on bond.
Timothy Hayes, murder, out on bond.
James Lindsey and J. W. Smith, murder, in jail.
Edward Donnelly, murder, in jail.
Peter Johnson, murder, out on bond.
D. F. Leschinsky, murder, in jail.
Jules A. Vinet, murder, in jail.
T. H. Winchell, murder, in jail.
Ephraim Maurice, murder in jail.
John and Wm. Boyd and Pasteur, murder, in jail.
Lucien Preval, murder, in jail.
M. F. Rogers, murder, in jail.
Peter Lewis, murder, in jail.
Sarah Cincinias, murder, out on bonds.
John Dwyre, murder, in jail.
J. Comasty, murder, out on bonds.
John Nixon, arson, in jail.

Of the above cases the following are fixed for trial: Jules A. Vinet and John Dwyre, each for murder, on the 28th of September, and James Lindsey and J. W. Smith, for murder, on the 9th of October. The case of the Boyd brothers and Pasteur, for the murder of Mr. Rainey, is also fixed for the 9th of October.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

PARISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
At a meeting of the Parish Executive Committee, held on August 24th, the following resolutions were offered by Mr. E. Duplessis, of the Seventh Ward, and unanimously adopted:
RESOLVED, That we, the Parish Executive Committee of the Parish of Orleans, do endorse the action of the State Convention held at Turner's Hall, August 9th, as the regular Convention of the Republican party of Louisiana.

RESOLVED, That we recognize the State Central Committee of which Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback is president, and Wm. Vigers, secretary, as the Supreme head of the Republican party of this State; and pledge our undivided support to said Committee.

A true copy from the minutes.
Wm. H. GREEN,
Vice President and Act'g Pres't.
J. D. O'CONNELL, Recording Sec.
J. P. MURPHY, Cor'ng Sec.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Squares	1 mo	3 mos	6 mos	1 yr
One	\$4	\$7	\$9	\$12
Two	7	12	15	20
Three	9	15	20	25
Four	12	20	25	30
Five	15	25	30	35
Six	18	30	35	40
1 Column	45	80	120	250

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All business notices of advertisements to be charged twenty cents per line each insertion.
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Wedding Cards executed in accordance with prevailing fashions.
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1865.

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agent, and is authorized to solicit
subscriptions and receive payment
of bills.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 17, 1871.



OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872.

U. S. GRANT.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

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Recording Sec'y—WILLIAM VIGERS.
Corresponding Sec'y—J. W. FAIRFAX.

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FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Hon. F. J. HERRON.
Hon. THOS. J. NOLAND.
Hon. Ed. BUTLER.
Hon. A. W. FAULKNER.
JOHN PARSONS, Esq.We see that Governor War-
moth has appointed J. J. Allain and
W. B. Chamberlain, Police jurors
for West Baton Rouge.All members of the 4th Ward
Republican Mother Club are notified
of a regular meeting to-morrow
evening at 7 o'clock, for the pur-
pose of electing a President etc.The First District Court has,
on application of counsel, and the
opposition of the Attorney General,
refused to admit to bail, the Messrs.
Boyd who are in prison on the
charge of the murder of Mr. Rainey
in the New Orleans National Bank.
The case has been fixed for trial on
October 9.It is really refreshing to read
the following in the Madison Jour-
nal of September 12:"The *SEN* in the Republican
party, which has given so much
satisfaction to our Democratic
friends, has not extended as far as
Madison parish. It will not!"We acknowledge with pleasure
the receipt of an invitation to
attend a Grand Fancy Dress Ball
at the Mechanics' Institute on Sat-
urday September 23, under the
arrangement and management of
Messrs. W. Paul Green, Arthur
Noel, Wm. Moore, Wm. Banditt,
Jules Bonite, Paul Heno, Augustus
Lee, and Thomas Williams.Blackburn's *Home* had
thinks that, "Day is breaking" in
Claiborne parish; and it is in this
wise: "A white man called on us
a few days ago to get a certificate
to teach a colored school—that is a
school for colored children."This is a cheering sign for Claib-
orne; and we hope to see even
greater things than these; "And
God said let there be light and
there was light."

A JOURNALISTIC ASSASSIN.

The *Citizen's Guard*, the official
journal of the Customhouse faction,
is zealously engaged in the per-
formance of an act, which no res-
pectable or responsible organ, in-
deed none that aspires, or deserves,
to be regarded above the character
of an assassin, is guilty of in our
times. It is filling its columns
twice a week with editorial and
other matter, replete with the most
serious and blackguard charges
against prominent men of the Re-
publican party in this State; it is
habitually, basely slandering and
undermining as far as it can, the
characters and well earned reputa-
tions of tried friends of our party;
and it is striving with malicious pur-
pose to filch away these good names
in a dastardly manner. It is studious-
ly withholding from the public, and
the parties assailed and outraged,
the name of the Editor of that
sheet, and concealing him (or
them) under the mysterious and
impenetrable domino of a "Print-
ing Company," who are paraded
as "publishers." And this crowd is
wholly irresponsible, inasmuch as
they are shrouded in the same
darkness as the Editor.And yet this highwayman among
the journals challenges us to meet
him! Preposterous folly!! Just as
soon would we think of exposing
our unarmed person, at midnight,
in a secluded spot, to the villainous
attacks of an armed antagonist,
who could safely emerge from his
hiding place, stab in the darkness,
and retire to his fastness at leisure.
Journalistic propriety, and self-res-
pect alike inhibit us from engaging
in a contest in which the code of
the highwayman prevails.We are prepared to sustain our
position, and to ally the pretended
anxiety of this *fraud* for the equal-
izing of the popularity of the pro-
prietors of the LOUISIANIAN, but as
the staff of our paper is so well
known and has been so brazenly
alluded to by the *Guard*, we want
to know who you are. In the name
of everything just and holy who are
you? And what are you? "Assume a
virtue if you have it not," and for
once lift your visor, and we will
enter the lists.

LEET'S IMBECILITY.

The unfortunate "Blonde" of
The *Abbeville Flag*, whose antics
in mimicry of editorialisms, excite
the risibility of his laughter-loving
readers, and whose follies disgust
the more serious supporters of that
delectable half-sheet, has just been
cutting some more of his capers.
In the issue of September 9th, he
comes out with the silly assurance
that "I like Pinchback." And in
the same article he tries to the ex-
tent of his ability, to slander the
reputation of Mr. Pinchback. We
would like to know wherein lies the
utility, the efficacy in such men as
Mr. Leet striving to insinuate that
this or that Republican is white or
black. Will the color of a man's
skin either one way or the other
impair his usefulness, or will it dig-
nify or disgrace Republicanism?In this case, it may be that the
writer in the *Flag*, judging the
balance of his race, as of his own
standard of ability, and still possess-
ing in his premature senility a lin-
gering pride of race, he is desirous
of elevating them, even at the ex-
pense of importing so pronounced
a colored man as Senator Pinch-
back, or the "semi-half-breed" as
his redundancy prompts him to call
J. Sella Martin. We can tell Mr.
Leet that no mischievous efforts of
his to divide colored men, by ar-
ranging darker against lighter and
lighter against darker will succeed.
The time is hastening when the
eyes of our people will be open to
the mischievous machinations and
plots of demagogues, and secret
negro-haters will be exposed to the
people of Louisiana, and when the
damnable doctrine sought to be in-
stilled into their minds by such
simpletons as Mr. Leet will be ex-
ploded, and the incinerators of them
remitted to the limbo they merit.

THE DIFFERENCE.

Gov. Warmoth declares: "I re-
affirm my willingness to submit the
question between us to impartial
persons, or to the courts of the
State." Mr. Walsh can go before
Judge Cooley or any other pro-
nounced democratic opponent of
His Excellency, and the latter will
cheerfully bide by the decision;
but what does Mr. Walsh say:
"I cannot permit my veracity to be
made the subject of arbitration." Let
the people judge this, and de-
termine which of the two is more
trustworthy.

MORE DEVELOPMENTS.

HOW COL. CARTER WAS BEFOOLED, AND
THE DELEGATES IMPOSED ON.In the published report of the
proceedings of the Customhouse
pow-wow on Aug. 9, we find
Speaker Carter from the Committee
on resolutions introducing the fol-
lowing among the set, and which
the credulous innocents, the un-
authorized representatives, the
gullible and gullied members, unan-
imously adopted.
"That we tender our thanks to
the President of the United States,
and the constituted authorities of
the Federal Government, for the
prompt and efficient manner in
which they have preserved order
and secured to this Convention the
legal (?) exercise of the rights of
undisturbed public assemblage and
free speech, notwithstanding the
machinations of H. C. Warmoth
and the subordinate office holders
with whom he exercises present
control."Now it has been settled that this
was an imposition on the credulity
of the members of that Convention.
It would be interesting to know
whether Marshal Packard imposed
on Speaker Carter and the other
members of the Committee on Re-
solutions, and caused them to in-
nocently drape their brethren, or
whether the Committee was in col-
lusion with Marshal Packard and
knowingly deceived the Convention.
One thing is true, and "tis pity, tis
pity," that all the "sweetness"
and effect of this grandiloquent
titillation of Presidential sensibili-
ties, has been wasted "on the desert
air," and fallen with a thud on the
President's ears, and the people
who "unanimously" voted these
thanks are told by President Grant
himself, through the regular de-
legates who waited on him, that he
was unaware that the troops had
been used until he saw it in the
papers; and thus the members of
the bayonet convention were fooled,
and they "thanked" the President
for nothing.The Gatlin gunners likewise duped
their disciples with reference to
the "authorities of the Federal
Government." They did the un-
thankful thing of "thanking" them
too. But President Grant says that
when General Reynolds sent the
troops to New Orleans he did not
know that the troops were to be
used at a political convention, or
the inference is, he would not
have sent them; and so more
"thanks" were prodigally thrown
away. And this is a fair sample of
the integrity and veracity which
permeates the whole proceeding.
We hope our friends in the parish-
es who in the simplicity of their
hearts alienated themselves from
the real representatives of the Re-
publican party during the 9th and
10th of August, will open their eyes
to the deceptions which were prac-
ticed on them to secure their adhe-
sion to the bolting faction, and see
that their aiding the use of improper
means to control the party, can
only result if successful, in disgrace
to themselves, and disaster to their
party.The New York Tribune in this
connection says:
"We are gradually getting at the
bottom of the New Orleans military
outrage. The remonstrances against
the high-handed proceedings of
Marshal Packard and Collector
Casey have made their formal com-
plaints to the President and have
received the assurance that he never
authorized the employment of
United States troops for the pur-
poses for which they were used by
his superservicable appointees at
New Orleans. Gen. Reynolds, it
seems, is responsible for the detail
of the troops, though ignorant of
the precise character of the emer-
gency existing. We rejoice that
the often-expressed disbelief of The
Tribune in Gen. Grant's being in
any way a party to this disgraceful
business has been justified by all
the facts. And now that the re-
sponsibility can be fixed upon
civilian officials at New Orleans,
without any difficulty, we shall ex-
pect their removal forthwith."

HONESTY VS. COURAGE.

There is one fact clearly demon-
strated by the Walsh-Warmoth
correspondence, to-wit: The Gov-
ernor displays infinitely more
solicitude to prove that he is an
honest and truthful public servant,
than that he is a "fighting man." The
State is greatly more con-
cerned in knowing of his executive
integrity than of his physical
powers; but the chance of showing
this Mr. Walsh does not appear
willing to give him.Yesterday the clerk of the
weather was without "hook"; in-
stead of "clouds" weather, we had
a heavy shower of rain.

PROOFS, MR. WALSH, PROOFS!

Where the interest of the people
lies in the controversy which has
arisen between Gov. Warmoth and
Mr. Walsh, is in the question: Did
the Governor offer to take a bribe?We publish the correspondence
elsewhere in full. In it there is a
manifest anxiety on the part of His
Excellency to obtain a "thorough
investigation of the charge against
him, and an equally evident desire
on the part of Mr. Walsh to avoid
the proposed arbitration, and get
up a fight. What boots it to the
people of Louisiana whether Walsh
or Warmoth can gaze unflinchingly
down a pistol's muzzle, or calmly re-
ceive the thrust of sword or rapier?
None, whatever. But it is of vital
importance to know if the Chief
Magistrate has prostituted the func-
tions of his high office to the base
purposes of which Mr. Walsh ac-
cuses him.If Mr. Walsh can substantiate
his accusations, Governor H. C.
Warmoth is unfit for place, and
should be deprived of the exercise
of power. If he has proofs in his
possession, let him immediately
produce them. If he would justify
his honor and integrity of purpose,
of which he seems so sensitive, let
him not hesitate to do his whole
duty to the State, and place beyond
doubt or cavil, the truth which he
appears willing to risk his life to
vindicate. Silence will not answer
in this emergency. The public will
do justice in the premises. The
Governor demands an investiga-
tion, and gives his accuser power
of selecting one-half his judges, and
if so fair a challenge is not accepted,
nor the courts of the State resorted
to, the conclusion must inevitably
be reached, that the charges are the
offspring of malice and mendacity.We hope Mr. Walsh will not de-
lay. The Governor cannot, if he
would, avoid the ordeal. Let the
question of his official integrity be
decided. The people, and more
especially the Republican party, are
sick of charges upon charge against
the chief leader of their party with-
out a scintilla of proof. Give us
facts, Mr. Walsh, facts!

A DEMOCRATIC VIEW.

The *Times* says: "The last creole
Governor of the State was with dif-
ficulty restrained from resigning his
office in order to avail himself of the
customary appeal to the code," but
seems to think that Governor War-
moth should not have been "re-
strained." This is a good sound
Democratic view of the case. With
Mr. Dunn in the Executive chair,
slashing the Governor's friends
right and left, the *Times* can imagine
a condition of affairs that would
give Louisiana to the Democracy
with scarce a struggle. But Gov-
ernor Warmoth remaining true to
his friends, his oath of office, and
the moral sentiment of the age, cuts
off all hopes of future leaves and
fishes. Hence the disgust of the
Times because "Warmoth won't
fight."The *Plaquemine Republican*
is the name for which "The Empire
Parish" newspaper has been ex-
changed, in its transition from the
hands of its old owners to the
proprietorship of the "Plaquemine
Printing Company," Wm. A.
Brainerd Esq., is the Manager and
Editor. This new ally takes its
stand upon the comprehensive
platform of the Republican party,
and proposes in pursuing the tenor
of its way to "Independent in all
things, neutral in nothing." The
first issue of the *Republican* is be-
fore us and the *tout ensemble* of it
makes up promise a success which
we cordially wish it. The *Republi-
can* is also "the official journal of
the Parish of Plaquemine, and of
the State of Louisiana."The *Iberville News* of Sept. 7,
furnishes the following item of in-
formation."The unkindest cut of all"—
Forcing the humbler employees of
the Customhouse to support a
Democratic newspaper (The New
Orleans Patriot) because that
truculent sheet will lend its
columns to the vilest abuse and
slanders of Governor Warmoth. A
forced contribution injures those
who receive it more than those
from whom it is taken.The *Zerretowne Patriot* of
September 9th, excuses its appear-
ance on half-a-sheet, on the ground
that it "intends to make some im-
provements in the paper," and will
soon give its readers "a picture
much improved." A valid excuse,
brother Francis, and unanimously
received.

THE DUELLO.

The New Orleans Times has treat-
ed its readers to a disquisition on
the philosophy of duelling, argued
on the "two civilizations" of the
United States, and labored through
a column of "precedents" to estab-
lish the propriety of indulging in
the "remnant of barbarism." We
have admired the chivalric industry
of the writer, we have seen his in-
tellectual eye brighten up at the
appeal to the "code of honor" and
we have seen the scowl come over
his face at the refusal to wipe out
the alleged stain with blood; and
we have been sorry to observe in
the columns of a leading paper of
the young Democracy, even so quasi
a vindication of a practice that
has been condemned and execrated
by every government on earth that
enjoys the benefits of modern civiliza-
tion. There are individuals cer-
tainly everywhere who refuse to be
civilized to this extent, but they
are compelled to take their places
with the men whose deeds are evil,
they must indulge in the "darkness"
in the shedding of blood. The sac-
redness of human life is the over-
mastering consideration; the su-
bordination of every, or any pretext,
either on the part of one's self, or
an antagonist, for deliberately en-
dangering its prolongation is there-
fore the subject of stringent penal
regulations, and in proportion as
the tone of communities has been
elevated to this high standard, those
who have evaded the law, but were
known to have "shed blood" in the
manner indicated, have suffered the
ostracism demanded by the inexor-
able civilization of the period and
place. The concluding paragraph of
the article however gives us hope,
and we therefore take the liberty of
transcribing it.We are far, however, from recog-
nizing them as embodying or illustrat-
ing a sound sentiment or logic, or as sug-
gesting a justification of the duello, or
as of any binding force or obligation
upon the conscience of those who re-
pudiate the practice upon the grounds
assumed by Governor Warmoth. On
the contrary, there have always been
in this community a large number of
our best citizens who denounce the in-
stitution as barbarous, absurd, inhu-
man and illegal. The sentiment has
gained steadily, until of late years,
and since the great deluge of the so-called
code of honor has grown nearly obso-
lete, and the sentiment which once
palpated or justified a frequent resort
to it has become a mere tradition—a
reminiscence of the past era and ex-
tinct civilization. Especially is this
so since the great triumphs of the North
and their steady inroads upon South-
ern ideas, customs and institutions.
The position of Governor Warmoth is
unquestionably in accordance with the
now prevalent sentiment, as well as
with sound logic and ethics. There
can be no question of the duty of a
public official to set the example of
observing and maintaining the law, and
of subordinating all personal consid-
eration and sentiments thereto. This
must be done, even at the expense of
resisting an unsound and unlawful,
and therefore perverted, popular sen-
timent and prejudice.

BEAUREGARD AND DUNN.

The defence of Lieutenant Gov-
ernor Dunn by General Beauregard
is having its proper effect at the
North. When a Republican begins
to win sympathy and encomiums
from rebels and Democrats, it is
time for the party to feel a little
suspicious of his fealty. Downright
abuse of a Radical leader, such as
Beauregard attempts to defile
Governor Warmoth with—is first-
class proof from a Democrat that
he secretly respects and fears the
man he attacks. The New York
Commercial has this to say about it:
"Gov. Beauregard has emerged from his
obscurity for the sake of earning the
publicity that Louisiana will be lost to the
Republican party unless Governor Warmoth
is disposed of." The interest which Gen-
eral Beauregard feels in the success of
the Republican party is so refreshing,
beautiful and sincere, that the Republican
President who could be indifferent to it is un-
worthy the confidence of his party. There
ought to be no delay in signing Warmoth's
death warrant, for he is a nuisance that
must be abated."

UNUSUAL UNANIMITY.

The *Picayune* wants it "ascertain-
ed beyond a doubt whether or not
the Governor was willing to accept
a bribe of \$75,000 to sign the
Nicholson pavement bill." This is
just what Governor Warmoth also
is striving for.Several of the Delegates
appointed by the recent Re-
publican Convention, to visit
President Grant, and submit
the outrageous conduct of several
of his employees in the New Orleans
Customhouse, have returned to the
city, and give a favorable report of
their reception by the President,
and they have reason to hope that
the President will act in the matter
in so practical and effective a
manner as to satisfy the violated Re-
publicans of this State and the
country at large.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

We copy from the *Free* the cor-
respondence which lately passed
between Mr. Walsh and the Gov-
ernor. We learn this correspond-
ence was furnished by Mr. Walsh,
but called on Governor Warmoth
yesterday, and asked him if the ac-
count was correct. He replied that
he believed it was substantially cor-
rect. And this is corroborated by
the friends of the Governor who
were cognizant of the interchange
of notes. We therefore present it
as authentic.—N. O. Republican.NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 11, 1871.
H. C. Warmoth:
Sir—Certain differences of opinion, in-
volving a question of veracity, having
occurred between us, as more fully ap-
pears by your card in the New Orleans
Republican of the eighth instant, I am
of the opinion that it would be best for all
parties concerned, that you be kind
enough to name two friends of yours
who will please call upon me with the view
of properly adjusting these differences;
all of which I presume, judging from the tenor
of your card aforementioned, will be agree-
able to you.No. 70 Customhouse street.
This letter was placed in the hands of
Mr. Joseph Lillula, as the friend of Mr.
Walsh, for delivery to the Governor.
Mr. Lillula finding it impossible to de-
liver this to the Governor in person, gave
it to his doorkeeper for delivery. In
answer the following was sent to Mr.
Walsh by Governor Warmoth, General
Herron, Secretary of State, acting as his
friend. It reads as follows:NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 11, 1871.
Sir—Your communication of this date
is received. You say: "Certain differ-
ences of opinion, involving a question of
veracity, having occurred between us, as
more fully appears by your card in the
New Orleans Republican of the eighth in-
stant, I am of the opinion that it would be
best for all parties concerned that you be
kind enough to name two friends of yours
who will please call upon me with the view
of properly adjusting these differences;
all of which, I presume, judging from the
tenor of your card aforementioned, will be
agreeable to you."In reply I have to say that I am perfectly
willing to submit the question of veracity
between us to the determination of two
respectable gentlemen to be selected by
yourself and two to be chosen by me, a fifth
to be selected by these four in case they
cannot agree. And if you can prove to
these arbitrators that I demanded of you
seventy-five thousand dollars and two and
one half per cent of the net profits of the
contract arising out of the Nicholson pave-
ment bill, or any other sum or considera-
tion, I will admit that I have committed a
breach of veracity and that you have told
the truth.This on condition that if I can establish
to the satisfaction of the gentlemen named
—by statement of yours, made at the time
and subsequently, to gentlemen of known
character for truth—that you had ap-
proached me with an offer of fifty thousand
dollars as an inducement for me to sign
the said bill; that I refused it, and told
you no consideration, pecuniary or other-
wise, could induce me to sign it—then
you are to admit that the statement as
above given is false, and that the breach
of veracity was committed by you.Respectfully your obedient servant,
H. C. WARMOTH.J. A. Walsh.
F. J. Herron, Secretary of State, was
the bearer of this to Mr. J. A. Walsh.
After carefully perusing this letter, Mr.
Walsh remarked to the bearer that Mr.
Warmoth had entirely misconstrued his
communication; that he "was surprised
very much indeed that he should have so
far mistaken his meaning; that he intend-
ed and meant it for a challenge. Mr.
Herron remarked that it was not a chal-
lenge, whereupon Mr. Walsh asked him
if he would promise, as the representa-
tive of Mr. Warmoth, not to talk advan-
tage of the law if he challenged him in
writing in so many words? Herron re-
marked that he could make no such
promise. Mr. Walsh then informed the
Secretary of State that he would refer the
question of answering this communica-
tion to friend Mr. Lillula.When Mr. Lillula met Herron he in-
formed him that Mr. Walsh's missive was
meant as a challenge, and if it was not
sufficiently explicit, which he would not
admit, he would have his principal chal-
lenge Mr. Warmoth directly if he would
waive the law in order that he might not
take any advantage of him. Mr. War-
moth's friend stated that he was not au-
thorized to do anything of the kind; that
he thought it best that Mr. Walsh should
answer the communication of his prin-
cipal, inasmuch as there appeared to be
some mistake as to the meaning of the
same. After some hesitation Mr. Lillula
agreed to this, and his principal wrote
the following, giving it to Mr. Herron
for delivery to Mr. Warmoth:NEW ORLEANS, September 13, 1871.
H. C. Warmoth:
Sir—in response to your communica-
tion of date of eleventh instant, I will
state that I requested of you that you ap-
point two friends, intending that they
should meet two of mine, with the view
of adjusting the matter, meaning, of
course, to their satisfaction as our repre-
sentatives. It is to be presumed that
those gentlemen do not act under instruc-
tions from either of us.I cannot permit that my veracity be
made the subject of arbitration by four
gentlemen, two of whom, judging from
your communication of above named
date, will be simply acting under in-
structions from you.The question at issue is that you have
in effect called me a liar as H. C. War-
moth not as Governor. It is to adjust
that satisfactorily that my friends will
meet yours. So far as you could possibly
do it, you have already passed judgment
on my veracity, and the judgment is
against me. By so doing you have, as anindividual, insulted me grossly, sir, and
an apology or retraction is absolutely
necessary, or, in the absence thereof,
such an adjustment as usually obtains
among gentlemen.As for the truth of my statements, I
shall, in the proper manner and in proper
time, proceed to demonstrate, when the
public will sit as judges. Yours, very re-
spectfully,
J. A. WALSH.New Orleans, September 12, 1871.
Sir—Your communication of this date
is received. In your first letter to me,
dated yesterday, you say: "Certain dif-
ferences of opinion, involving a question
of veracity, having occurred between us,
as more fully appears by your card in the
New Orleans Republican of the eighth in-
stant, I am of the opinion that it would be
best for all parties concerned that you be
kind enough to name two friends of yours
who will please call upon me with the view
of properly adjusting these differences;
all of which, I presume, judging from the
tenor of your card aforementioned, will be
agreeable to you."You have no right to assume that I
would give instructions to the gentlemen
selected by me, any more than I have
that those selected by you would act un-
der your instruction. On the contrary, I
fully concur that "it is to be presumed
that those gentlemen do not act under
instructions from either of us."You state "the question at issue is that
you have in effect called me a liar." It is
nevertheless a question of veracity as
much so today as it was yesterday, and it
was this very question that I consented
to name two out of four gentlemen to ad-
just.You say so far as you could possibly
do it, you have already passed judgment
on my veracity, and the judgment is against
me. It was from this judgment of mine
that I understood you desired to appeal
to four disinterested persons who would
either affirm or reverse it. But by your
letter of to-day I learn that it is not an
impartial examination of witnesses and
the facts that you desire to submit the
question of veracity, but to another
tribunal.In case I refuse "an apology or re-
traction," which you say is "absolutely
necessary," I must, accord you, in the
absence thereof, such adjustment as usually
obtains among gentlemen. This means,
I suppose, *apologie, retract or fight*. I do
not see how I can very well retract or
apologize. If I had offended you by accident,
or in a moment of excitement, said some-
thing unjust or improper, I might very
properly, and I have no doubt would,
retract it or apologize for it, but the state-
ment I made in my card of the eighth in-
stant that your allegation relative to the
Nicholson pavement matter was a "willful
and malicious falsehood," was not made
in a moment of excitement, but after you
had published it in the New Orleans
Times, almost a month ago, and it had
been repeated by Mr. Speaker Carter and
Lieutenant Governor Dunn on your au-
thority, and after I learned that I could
prove to the satisfaction of everybody
that it was an unimpeachable veracity that
it was "a willful and malicious falsehood."As to the alternative which is understood
to be to fight you, you know when you
made it I could not accept it, and ascer-
tained the fact by inquiry of my personal
friends from whom you elicited the in-
formation that I would not. I refuse to
accept this new tribunal to which you invite
me for several reasons:1. If I should accept it and go out with
you to fight, when we returned, whether
dead or alive, the question of veracity
would still be unsettled. If you were to
kill me it would not prove that I stated a
falsehood, or that you told the truth, or
vice versa.2. The civilization of the day condemns
as barbarous and immoral the practice of
duelling, and it can only be excused or
palpated when there is no other possible
means of vindicating one's honor.3. As chief magistrate of this great com-
monwealth I am charged with the faithful
execution of the laws, and my oath of
office, however much I might be irritated
with you, and desire this mode of settle-
ment, would prevent me from indulging
in it.In conclusion, I re-affirm my willing-
ness to submit the question between us
as before indicated, or to the courts of
the State, whose doors are always open
to the knock of men fancying themselves
suffering from wounded honor.Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. C. WARMOTH.To J. A. Walsh, Esq.
REPUBLICAN MEETING IN
GRANT PARISH.
EDITOR LOUISIANIAN.
Pursuant to a call and general
notice, on Friday last the Republi-
cans of Grant parish assembled
en masse at the courthouse, at
twelve o'clock M.
The meeting was called to order,
when, by acclamation, B. C. Mc-
Kinney was called to the chair, and
Captain William Ward to act as
secretary.

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Johnson, Charley Thomas, Alexander Tilman and H. R. Kearson addressed the meeting. The last two were advocates of the Customhouse frauds.

Judge Phillips, who brought up the rear, made such a fearful exposition of the tyranny and rascality of the Customhouse ring that the annexed resolutions passed with the indorsement of all, save these two prodigals. I give you his remarks, as nearly as I can remember them.

"Carter is the only man of brains in the Customhouse frauds, but his consistency and political integrity are rather a sad and bad commentary on the character of any party. If he was as ungrateful and hypocritical to his God, when he was preaching Christ and him crucified, as he has since been to the Republican party of this State and general government, and there is an accusing spirit of God, he will blush to communicate to the angels, much less to the Supreme Ruler, his infamy." His eulogy on Governor Warmoth and Mr. Pinchback closed with three rousing cheers for them and the speaker.

Resolutions offered by Delos W. White.

Whereas, James F. Casey, S. B. Packard, Charles W. Lowell, George W. Carter and Mr. Casey's most efficient deputy, Felix Horwig, having used their utmost endeavors by means of packed conventions and otherwise, to cause a division in the Republican party; and

Whereas, S. B. Packard, late president of the State Central Executive Committee, did against all political usages and in violation of the true spirit of Republicanism, presume to appoint parish executive committees to subvert his own personal ambition; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Republicans of Grant parish, in mass meeting assembled, denounce the action of the Customhouse fraudulent convention, and declare that all that participated therein are disorganizers, and tending to the overthrow of the Republican party of this State.

Resolved, That we heartily approve the proceedings of the convention held at Turner Hall, in the city of New Orleans, and also the action of our duly elected delegate, Thomas Johnson, in his actions therein, and that the same is hereby approved and ratified.

Resolved, That we denounce as bores and all men who, claiming to be Republicans, indorse by word or act the Customhouse bogus convention.

Resolved, That we indorse all resolutions introduced and passed by the convention held at Turner Hall, and ratify the same.

Resolved, That we indorse the State Central Executive Committee, of which Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback is president.

Resolved, That we indorse the actions of the delegates of the fourth congressional district, and congratulate them in their judicious selection of true and tried Republicans for the congressional committee of this district.

Resolved, That we denounce as a slander upon the true Republicans of this parish, the resolutions claimed to have been passed on the thirty-first day of August by the Customhouse delegate, H. R. Kearson, and hereby repudiate the same, and the actions of Henry R. Kearson in his capacity of representative for removing Republicans from office and having well known Democrats appointed in their stead; for falsely representing himself as a delegate of the people of this parish in the late so-called Customhouse convention.

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the administration of His Excellency Governor H. C. Warmoth, and acknowledge him as the leader and standard bearer of the National Republican party of this State.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to support the regular nominees of the Republican party of this parish and State, and that we cordially invite our erring friends to return to the Republican fold.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the New Orleans Republican and Louisiana for publication.

The following were elected as the executive committee for the parish of Grant:

W. B. Phillips, president.
Thomas Johnson, R. C. Register, Captain William Ward, vice president.

Charley Thomas, treasurer.
B. C. McKinney, secretary.
D. W. White, corresponding secretary.

Thomas Washington, sergeant-at-arms.
I certify that the above is a correct copy of the proceedings of the mass meeting.

D. W. WHITE,
Corresponding Secretary Parish Executive Committee.

Democracy Doomed in New York.

The Democratic party driven from the control of the nation through its own mad folly in persisting in enlarging the opportunities for the most diabolical of all robbery, viz: that of the life, liberty, and happiness of human beings found refuge in the great city of New York and immediately set to work to live up to its characteristics. Unable, however, to rob humanists of its life and liberty in that locality and thus coin money on unpaid toil forced from unwilling victims by the slave driver's lash, the Democratic party instituted a system of robbery as effectual in raising up in that city a set of men not unlike the late slave-holders of the South in their power to control the will of a free people. The bone and sinew of the Democratic party in New York city to-day are the counter-part of the "poor white people" of the South in the palmy days of slavery, ready and willing to do the bidding of their masters—the Tammany Ring. Like the slaveholders of the South the Tammany Ring has been allowed to go on from one act of villany to another, till finally its greed and folly have awakened the people of New York to a resistance to its further encroachments akin to the great awakening of 1861, when this Democratic party was engaged in robbery calculated, if successful, in placing the whole nation at the mercy of a few slaveholders. The awakening of 1861 was the knell of Democratic ascendancy in the nation. Patriotic Democrats allied themselves with the party of the Union, and left in the Democratic ranks none but traitors to their country. To-day honest Democrats in New York city are allying themselves with the party of honesty, anti-corruption, and a free expression of the popular will at the ballot-box. And to-day, as in 1861, the death knell of Democratic supremacy in the State of New York is sounding. The exodus from the ranks of the Democratic party of its honest members has begun, and the people will, with all the more ease, be able to see the wickedness and corruption that has been glossed over by the presence of these honest men in its guilty ranks. The immense meeting in Cooper Institute on Monday evening last was an outpouring of those who feel that our free institutions are in imminent peril in the continued ascendancy of Tammany Democracy, and who, feeling thus, are earnest in their determination to destroy this Democracy forever. A committee of seventy, composed of Democrats and Republicans, were appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting. The resolutions of the meeting will be found in another column.

New National Era.

STRAIGHT UNIVERSITY.

The Fall term will commence Sept. 20th. The following departments will then open:

ELEMENTARY—To train students in the rudiments of knowledge, by day and evening schools.

ACADEMIC—In which students are prepared for college, or receive a good English education.

COLLEGIATE—In which a Freshman class will be organized.

NORMAL—Arranged with special reference to the education of teachers.

COMMERCIAL—To fit students to business life.

Ordinary tuition one dollar per month. Those intending to be teachers, are admitted free of charge. Most of the books are loaned to the students.

Worthy and needy students will have their tuition remitted. More than a thousand students have been in attendance the past year.

Apply early to Rev. Dr. Thompson, at the University. Students will be examined for admission on Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 18th and 19th.

New Orleans, Sept. 1, 1871.

AMUSEMENTS.

A Grand FANCY DRESS BALL Will be Given at

Mechanics' Institute

ON SATURDAY SEPT. 23rd, 1871.

Committee on Arrangement.

W. PAUL GREEN, WM. MOORE, ARTHUR NOEL, JULES ROUTTE, WM. BAUDUIT, PAUL HENO.

Floor Managers, AGUSTUS LEE, THOMAS WILLIAMS.

MUSIC BY Kelly's Brass and String Bands.

Admission, 50c.

No Lady admitted without a Cavalier.

STEAMBOATS.
CAIRO.
St. Louis and New Orleans Packet Company.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.
Illinois Central Railroad Packets FOR MEMPHIS, CAIRO and the Bends—The fine passenger steamers of this line will leave as follows:

Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, and Memphis and Ohio Railroad—also to St. Louis.

Through Tickets furnished at lowest rates to all points East, West and North, by all the various routes via Memphis, Cairo and St. Louis. Steamers secured at General Office, 104 Common street.

A. A. WOODS, General Agent, 104 Common Street.
C. G. WAYNE, Freight Agent, 27 Natchez Street.

JOHN N. BOFINGER, President, Bills of lading for all freights over the Illinois Central Railroad; signed at the office of JAMES T. TUCKER, 26 Carondelet Street, apl. 6-4f.

MERCHANTS' SOUTHERN PACKET COMPANY.
FOR ST. LOUIS, CAIRO, MEMPHIS and the Bends—The steamers of this line will leave as follows, at 5 P. M.

Giving through bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad to all points on Arkansas, White and Cumberland rivers. Through bills of lading and passenger tickets issued to all points on the Upper Mississippi, as high as St. Paul.

Plans of cabin may be seen and state-rooms secured on application to STEVENSON & VERLANDER, Agents, 135 Gravier street.

JOHN F. BAKER, President, Bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad signed only at the office of JAS. T. TUCKER, 26 Carondelet street.

NEW ORLEANS, CHICAGO AND THE WEST.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD AND

Blue Line, Via Cairo, WILL TAKE FREIGHT

From New Orleans on first-class steamers.

LEAVING DAILY, AT 5 P. M., FOR CAIRO, CHICAGO, AND ALL POINTS NORTH, WEST AND EAST, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

All rates and all through bills of lading from New Orleans by above route given, signed and recognized only at the General Office of the Company, No. 26 Carondelet Street.

Shippers by this route save all drayage and transfer charges at Cairo, and their goods are always under cover, and no charges are made for forwarding.

JAMES T. TUCKER, General Agent.

BATON ROUGE.

New Orleans, Coast, Baton Rouge and Grand Bayou Railroad semi-weekly passenger packet

ST. JOHN.

W. R. GREATHOUSE, Master; JAMES McELROY, Clerk.

Will leave New Orleans every SATURDAY, at 5 P. M., and WEDNESDAY, at 5 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. O. MELANCON, 11 Conti street.

ST. LOUIS.

For St. Louis, Cairo and Memphis.

The Steamer KATIE, J. M. WARD, Master, will leave New Orleans for above ports on

SATURDAY, June 10; SATURDAY, June 24; SATURDAY, July 8; SATURDAY, July 22.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to J. JANNEY, No. 160 Common Street.

A. A. GREEN, No. 196 Common Street. Where a plan of the cabin can be seen.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

MILLINERY GOODS of every description, just received at

F. R. HARDEN'S, 29 CHARTRES STREET.

(between Canal and Customhouse.)

For Rent.

That desirable family residence on Claiborne street between Palmyra and Gasquet. For further particulars apply to

H. M. ROBINSON, 22 Commercial Place

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Call for a Southern States Convention.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the State Convention of Georgia, held in Atlanta, February 3, 1871:

Whereas, The peculiar condition of the colored people in the Southern States, growing out of a combination of local cause, does, in the judgment of this Convention, demand a more practical understanding and mutual co-operation, to the end that a more thorough union of effort, action, and organization may exist; and

Resolved, That we, the members of the Georgia State Convention now assembled, do authorize the President of this Convention to issue a call, in the name of the said Convention, for a Southern States Convention, to be held at such time and place as he, and those with whom he may advise, shall determine best adapted to the public convenience.

The above is a true extract from the minutes of the Georgia State Convention.

J. S. STOKELY, Secretary of the Convention.

To the Colored Citizens of the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia:

Having been deputed, in pursuance of the above resolution, as President of the Georgia State Convention, and by the endorsement of the distinguished gentlemen whose names are subjoined, we do hereby call the above named Convention to meet in the city of Columbia, South Carolina, on the 18th day of October, 1871, at twelve o'clock M.

As the Convention did not advise as to what should constitute the ratio of representation, we suggest that the respective States be representatively apportioned the same as they are in the Congress of the United States, to wit, One delegate from each Congressional District, and two from the District of Columbia. The several Congressional Districts will elect their own delegates, which elected delegates may meet and elect two for the State at large, unless the respective States shall otherwise provide by State Conventions.

Those who may be accredited as delegates, should meet the Convention prepared to remain in session one week, if necessary, as questions requiring mature deliberation will doubtless come before it, and should not be disposed of precipitantly.

Most Respectfully,

H. M. TURNER, President Ga. State Convention.

Macon, Ga., May 29, 1871.

A few of many gentlemen endorsing the call:

Alabama—Hon. James T. Rapier.

Arkansas—Hon. J. T. White.

Delaware—Howard Day, Esq.

Florida—Hon. Johnathan C. Gibbs, Secretary of State; Hon. Josiah T. Wall, Hon. H. S. Harmon.

Georgia—Hon. J. F. Long, Hon. Edwin Belcher, Hon. T. G. Campbell, Hon. J. M. Simms, J. F. Quarles, Esq.

Kentucky—W. H. Gibson, Esq., G. W. Dupree, Esq.

Louisiana—Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, Lieutenant Governor O. J. Dunn.

Maryland—Isaac Meyers, Esq., W. M. Perkins, Esq., John H. Butler, Esq.

Mississippi—Hon. James Lynch, Secretary of State; Hon. E. Scarborough.

North Carolina—Hon. James H. Harris, Hon. George L. Mabson, J. T. Schenck, Esq.

South Carolina—Lieutenant Governor A. J. Ransier, Hon. R. C. DeLarge, Hon. R. H. Cain, Hon. Jos. Rainey, Hon. R. B. Elliott, Hon. F. L. Cardozo, Secretary of State.

Tennessee—Abram Smith, Esq., Alfred E. McKinney, Esq., Henry Harding, Esq., M. R. Johnson, Esq., Hon. J. T. Ruby.

Texas—Hon. Richard Nelson, Esq., Hon. J. T. Ruby.

District of Columbia—Hon. Frederick Douglass, Hon. James A. Handy.

TO THE COLORED CITIZENS OF LOUISIANA.

Whereas we favor the Convention contemplated in the above call, and are desirous of having the colored people of our State represented in the same, therefore we issue this call for a State Convention of the colored citizens of Louisiana to meet on the

11th DAY OF AUGUST NEXT,

in the city of New Orleans, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Southern States Convention. The basis of representation in said convention to be the same as that to the lower House of the General Assembly.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, C. C. ANTOINE, A. E. BARRE, OSCAR J. DUNN, J. W. QUINN, GEORGE Y. KELSO, EDWARD BUTLER, F. C. ANTOINE.

* * Republican papers of this State lose copy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. R. LEHDE & BRO.,

GROCERS

No. 79-81 & 83.

Baronne Street, Corner of Union Street

New Orleans.

Always on hand a choice selection of fresh GROCERIES, fine WINES and LIQUORS.

Family and Country Orders Solicited.

No. 49 3mo

MILLINERY STORES.

MRS. A. M. PARRISH

FIRST PREMIUM

Shirt Maker

NO. 221 CANAL STREET,

New Orleans, La.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Gents' Underclothing; also Base Ball Club and Firemen's Uniforms made to order.

BRANCH OF THE NEW YORK Emporium of Fashion

FOR LADIES.

Represented by Mrs. A. Goodale and

rs. A. E. Lincoln.

FURNISHING GOODS

OF ALL KINDS, FROM

HEAD DRESS

TO HOSIERY,

SUITS IN GREAT VARIETY,

Wrappers Single or Double, Underclothing of every description, Night Dresses, Trunk and Walking Skirts, Chemise, Drawers, Sacks, Over Skirts, Aprons, &c.

Orders taken for wedding Outfits, Childrens and Infants' Wardrobes, Suits and Dresses in the Latest Styles, and supplied at short notice.

The TRADE supplied at New York prices.

Sample Room, No. 221 Canal st.,

AT MRS. A. M. PARRISH'S

FIRST PREMIUM SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

Orders respectfully solicited.

STRAIGHT: Mrs. A. GOODALE, Mrs. K. E. LINCOLN.

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS,

BARRETT, SEYMOUR & Co.,

STATIONERS,

PRINTERS AND LITHOGRAPHERS,

60 Camp Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

A. SIMON'S,

COSMOPOLITAN NEWS DEPOT,

STATIONERY, BOOKS, ETC.

No. 94, Exchange Alley, between Bienville and Conti Streets, New Orleans.

All the large Northern and Western dailies.

More than one hundred and sixty different publications received and sold.

Subscriptions received to all periodical publications.

Subscribers will be accountable for the subscription as long as they do not send back the paper, or notify otherwise.

CARPENTERS, FURNITURE, &c.

JULIUS P. BROWN.

HOUSE CARPENTER

CANAL ST. bet VILLERY & ROBERTSON ST.

Jobbing. Attended to Promptly.

The Mitchell & Ramellberg FURNITURE CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE,

TRASSES, LOOKING GLASSES, &c.,

103 and 105 Camp street, corner Poydras, MORESQUE BUILDING, NEW ORLEANS.

DRY GOODS & CLOTHING.

PARTIES

WHO BUY FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS

—FOR CASH—

Will find their money spent more to their satisfaction at

BRASERMAN & ADAM'S

CASH HOUSE

ELSEWHERE.

A Glance through their immense stock

Silks, Satins, Real Poplins, Plaids, Serges, Merinos, Cashmeres, Emp. Cloths, Formoses, Arabes, Jackets, Shawls, Sackings, Cloakings, Cloths, Flannels, Laces, Embroideries, Gloves, Corsets, Valvets, Ribbons, Parasols, Fans, Etc., Etc., Etc.

WILL CONVINCE.

Magazine street, cor. St. Andrew.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PEOPLES COMMERCIAL COLLEGE!

Department of

Straight University.

Located over the Freedmen's Savings

Bank,

114 Carondelet St.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING, NO VACATION.

The old and young can enter at this Institution any day, no distinction made in regard to race or color. The design of the Institution, is to furnish opportunities to those wishing a rapid, thorough and practical business education, fifty to one hundred per cent. saved by students, by taking the rapid commercial course. Parties having ordinary ability, who have entirely neglected their education now have the opportunity to qualify themselves for almost any position in the State, in an incredible short time.

From two to three months, is all that requires to complete the commercial course. Terms reduced to suit the times.

For further information call at the College, or address

Prof. A. T. Selever, Principal.

REMOVAL

TO

167 CANAL STREET, 167

FROM

No. 9 CAMP STREET.

GLYNN & WINTZ

Manufacturers and Dealers

IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Trunks, Valises and Bags,

We respectfully give notice that they have removed to the large and centrally located

No 167 Canal Street,

Near Dauphine.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

Home-made sewing silk is one of the products of Harris county, Ga.

A Missouri panther, hunted down by a brave party, proved to be a large yellow dog which had got lost.

The catch of lobsters thus far in New Hampshire has been only about two-thirds that of last season at the same time. The scarcity puzzles the oldest fishermen.

Since 1683 there have been 227 earthquakes in New England, of which 148 occurred during the winter season, and 74 in the summer.

An Illinois farmer has told his story. He was going out to his corn-crib the other morning, he says, when he saw a large rat, with head erect, carrying a full-sized ear of corn in his mouth, while at the same time his tail was wrapped around another large ear, which he was dragging behind him.

A live rattlesnake, on its way by express to Cornell University, got out of its box in the Elmira Depot, and was discovered coiled ready to spring. After careful skirmishing, it was killed by the messenger, who had been left in ignorance of the character of his freight.

Portions of Pittsburg, Pa. are excited by reports of a suit for breach of promise of marriage, the plaintiff being a young lady of fifteen, described as rather handsome though not very polished, and the defendant a man of seventy, hale, hearty, vigorous, and a gay deceiver.

A young lady, formerly a resident of Buffalo, was married in Belleville, Ontario, a few days ago, to a deaf mute, a graduate of the Hartford Asylum, and now a professor in the Toronto institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb.

One of the Siamese twins has a deaf and dumb daughter at the Institution of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, in Raleigh, N. C., and it is said that she is one of the brightest pupils in the institution.

A resident of Wisconsin, named Sage, has given \$250,000 for a college for women in Illinois, and promised \$100,000 more on certain conditions, one being that attendance at morning prayers in the chapel shall be compulsory.

Connecticut's statues of Trumbull and Sherman are to be exhibited in the State-house in Hartford for a month, and then shipped to Washington for the national capitol.

There is a cave in Effingham, N. H., in which a sufficient quantity of ice freezes in winter to supply the wants of the neighboring farmers all summer.

An Iowa postmaster advertises a letter addressed to "The man who leaves his mule hitched all day every other Sunday in the alley near the Carey school."

A considerate and superstitious burglar in New Orleans returned a wedding-ring he had stolen, with an anonymous note explaining that "it would bring calamity if he took it away."

Out of three hundred and seven millions of people carried on English railroads in 1869, only seventeen were killed by causes beyond their own control; while in the streets of London one hundred and forty persons were killed, and it is estimated that the orange-peel on London pavements kills more than all the English railroads.

A Texas paper reports a little "difficulty" which occurred in Bastrop, that State: "Late in the evening a difficulty occurred between the son of Mr. F. Toast and a freedman, in which Mr. Toast became engaged. One policeman was killed and two citizens wounded accidentally. Mrs. Halter, wife of Joseph Halter, died from fright. All regret this Toast escaped."

An ingenious German has gained a great reputation in New York by his success in training coach-horses to a great gait. He used no burr-bit or other cruel contrivance, and people couldn't see how he did it until it was found that he put magnifying goggles upon his horses, which made cobblestones look like boulders, and they acquired a grand tread by trying to step over them.

FUN AND FANCY.

At Canandaigua, New York, is a sick elephant. He has croup, rheumatism, bronchitis, neuralgia and general debility.

Horace Greeley was always that way. When he was but six years old, he used to dam the little stream that ran by his father's house.

"Do you like codfish balls, Mr. Wiggins?" Mr. W., hesitatingly—"I really don't know, Miss, I don't remember ever attending one."

The End of the World.—Ninety lawyers, all members of the National Assembly, dined together the other day in Versailles, and not one of them opened his mouth except for the passage of meat and drink!

A mother amused the other day to hear this bit of "argument" from her little boy. "Mamma, I don't see how Satan could have turned out to be such a bad fellow—there wasn't any devil to put him up to it."

Henry Ward Beecher left his hat in a barn, so the tale goes, and found it some time afterwards with four hens in it, at which some one aptly remarks: "This was as it should be, for why should not Henry Ward Beecher?"

Costly Ducks.—A newly married man complains of the high price of "ducks." He says his wife recently paid for three of them—a duck of a bonnet, a duck of a dress and a duck of a parasol. He says such "dealing in poultry will ruin him."

Petroleum V. Nasby is writing a lecture about the experiences of an Apache Indian sent out by his tribe as a missionary to the American people. This is after the manner of Washington Irving's expedition of the inhabitants of the moon to this planet, and will undoubtedly aim to expose some of the fallacies of current civilization.

Appropriate Names.—For a printer's wife, Em; for a sport's wife, Bet; for a lawyer's wife, Sue; for a General's wife, Sally; for a teamster's wife, Carrier; for a fisherman's wife, Net-ty; for a shoemaker's wife, Peg-ty; for a carpenter's wife, Mat-ty; for an antioneer's wife, Bid-ty; for a chemist's wife, Ann Eliza; for an engineer's wife, Bridge-ty; for a farmer's wife, Gerusha.

A lady teacher in a Sunday school recently had occasion to institute a lesson on faith, by a story of a child who was told by his father to drop from an elevated place into his arms. The father could not be seen by the child, yet, when commanded, it dropped. Upon the teacher asking her class what was shown by this story, a bright little fellow immediately replied, "It showed he had pluck."

New Epitaphs.—The following collection of epitaphs having been prepared expressly for the Boston Commercial Bulletin, that journal cautions all persons against using them without obtaining consent:

Epitaph for a Liar.—In life he lied while he had breath, And, strange to say, lies still in death.

For an Angler.—Waiting for a rise.

For a Baker.—He kneads no more on earth.

For a Betting Man.—"Better off."

For a Brewer.—A well-known brewer lieth here, His ale is o'er, he's "on his tier."

For a Waiter.—"Only waiting."

For a Doctor.—Waiting with patients.

For a Beggar.—I asked for bread and they gave me stone.

For a Bootblack.—With the shining ones.

For a Potter.—On earth he oft turned clay to doll, But now he's forced to clay himself.

For a Razor Grinder.—Under ground.

For a Dressmaker.—"For the fashion of this world passeth away."

For a Musical Director.—In beating Time his life was passed, But Time has beaten him at last.

For a Sailor.—Anchored.

For an Auctioneer.—Gone.

For a Watchmaker.—Stopped.

For a Barber.—Sent a-head.

For a Wheelwright.—Tired of life.

For a Telegrapher.—Dispatched.

For a Sealmaker.—His seals were ways of pleasantness in all life's fitful dream, He struck a balance with the world, An then—he kicked the beam.

A careful woman in Boston has ordered a coffin of camphor wood, because it keeps out moths. She evidently isn't bound to the happy land, because there moths and dust do not corrupt.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INDIA RUBBER COMB CO.

Nos. 9, 11 & 13 Mercer Street,

NEW YORK,

Sole manufacturers, under Goodyear's and Meyer's Patents,

OF

INDIA RUBBER COMBS,

Dressing Combs,

Long Combs,

Twist Combs,

Fine Tooth Combs,

[A variety of Elegant Fancy Patterns.]

Pocket Combs,

Ridding Combs,

Hair Pins,

ALSO, SOLE MANUFACTURERS

OF

COMBINATION SIDE COMBS

[MADE UNDER PATENT.]

The sale of any Combination Side Combs, no matter of what material made, unless sold under a license from us, is prohibited by law.

The

CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The Dollar Weekly Sun.

A Newspaper of the Present Times.

Intended for People New on Earth.

Industrious Farmers, Merchants, Professional Men, Workers, Thinkers, and all Men of Honest Felt, and the Wives, Sons, and Daughters of all such.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!

ONE HUNDRED COPIES FOR \$50.

Or less than One Cent a Copy. Let there be a \$50 Club at every Post Office.

SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, \$2 A YEAR.

of the same size and general character as THE WEEKLY, but with a greater variety of miscellaneous reading, and furnishing the news to its subscribers with greater freshness, because it comes twice a week instead of once only.

THE DAILY SUN, \$6 A YEAR.

A thoroughly readable newspaper, with the latest news, and the most interesting and valuable material for the day. All the news from every source, and a copy, by mail, 50 cents a month, or \$5 a year.

TERMS TO CLUBS.

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY SUN.

Five copies, one year, separately addressed, and an extra copy to the editor of club.

Twenty copies, one year, separately addressed, (and an extra copy to the editor of club).

Fifty copies, one year, separately addressed, (and an extra copy to the editor of club).

One hundred copies, one year, separately addressed, (and an extra copy to the editor of club).

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THE BALANCE WHEEL

OF A

WALTHAM WATCH

SEAS

4 times second,

240 times a minute,

14,400 times an hour,

345,600 times a day,

292,800 times a week,

10,368,000 times a month,

126,144,000 times a year.

MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH

THAN ANY KIND OF

IN MACHERY.

It must not only run all day, but all night; not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the wearer sits down or stands up. When he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in every position.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

will fulfil all these requirements. I would once a day, it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without even requiring fresh oil all that time.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

CONTAINS

5 Spring, 9 wheels, 51 Screws, and 98 other parts making altogether 136 separate pieces.

ALL GENUINE WALTHAM

Watches have seven

Jewels.

THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE ELEVEN JEWELS. THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN JEWELS.

Every part of a Waltham Watch is made by machinery. The machinery used in making the movement of a single watch cost over a Hundred Thousand Dollars; yet we sell these Watches, in a solid Silver Hunting Case, for \$18. The same watch could not be made by hand and finished as perfectly for Ten Times as much.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

is interchangeable, like a Springfield rifle that is, any part of one Watch is exactly like the same part in another; and if ten Watches of one grade were taken apart, and the screws, wheels, springs, &c., were mixed together, ten watches could be made by putting these parts together again, without any reference to their former combination. This is a

GREAT ADVANTAGE;

For, if any part of a Waltham Watch is injured we can always replace it at a trifling expense.

A GENUINE WALTHAM WATCH

is made with special reference to

DURABILITY

Other Watches will run for a year or two, an require constant repairs; but

A Waltham Watch

WILL RUN FAITHFULLY

FOR MANY YEARS.

We sell these Watches,

IN SOLID SILVER HUNTING

CASES,..... \$18

IN SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASES, \$70

We have prepared an

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST,

which describes the various grades of Watches in detail, gives the weight and quality of the Cases, and all other information necessary for an intelligent selection. We wish every one would send for it before ordering a Watch.

Write for it as follows:

Messrs. Howard & Co.,

No. 785 Broadway, New York;

Please send me your Illustrated Price List of Waltham Watches, as per advertisement in THE LOUISIANIAN.

(Signature and address in full)

WITHOUT EXPENSE,

Refund the Money.

We have sent out over Five Thousand of these Watches upon these conditions, and have only been asked to refund the money in three cases, and not one of these was on account of dissatisfaction with the Watch, but because the parties needed the money more.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS, AND OUR WATCHES ARE THE SAME TO ALL A HUNDRED OF OTHERS.

ORDER ON TEXAS CITIES BUY A WATCH FROM US AND IT WILL COST HIM NO MORE THAN IF HE LIVED IN NEW YORK. ALL THIS IS EXPLAINED IN THE PRICE LIST.

Special Notice.—We do not sell

Waltham Watches in any imitation, Gift, Plated, or Filled Cases whatever. There are all other names for Brass or German Silver. The Waltham Watch is worthy of a solid Gold or Silver Case, and we do not propose to sell it in any other.

Let every one send for a Price List.

Address in full.

HOWARD & Co.

Jewellers and Silversmiths,

No. 785 Broadway, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad.

THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE

To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St. Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St. Joseph,

And all Points North, East and West.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.

For tickets apply to

A. S. SHELTON.

Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to

W. BEDELL.

Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad No. 150 Common street, under St. Charles Hotel.

J. H. WINGFIELD.

General Superintending Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad.

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE

CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on

Monday, November 21, 1870,

and passenger trains will run as follows:

Leave New Orleans from the foot of Canal street, for St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Yazoo, Ocean Springs, Pascagoula and Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points

NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:20 A. M. Arriving at 6:10 P. M.

Leave New Orleans for New Orleans and Mobile, Five Dollars.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS RUN EACH WAY DAILY.

Freight received at New Orleans, at the foot of Julia street before 4:30 P. M., delivered at Mobile early next morning.

FREIGHT AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

For further information, call at the General Office of the company, rooms one and two, up stairs, STORY BUILDING, corner Camp and Common streets.

J. R. KENDRICK,

General Superintendent.

TRAVELLERS' ATTENTION:

The New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern and Mississippi Central Railroads.

Run their Passenger Coaches and Baggage Cars, their combined length without change.

BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.

The 7 A. M. Express Train runs Daily, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Makes close connections for Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, and all points beyond. Sleeping cars at night, Canton Grand Junction and Humboldt.

The Mail Train leaves New Orleans Daily, at 5 P. M.

Makes schedule connections with Lightening Express, to all points NORTH, EAST AND WEST. Carries the great North Mail.

Time to New York, 70 Hours.

New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars run to Humboldt, Tennessee, Cleveland, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky, and all points beyond.

Express Train South arrives at 1:30 A. M.

Mail Train South arrives at 11:05 A. M. Ticket Office, Galveston, Texas Building.

Ticket Office, New Orleans, under City Hotel, corner Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.

E. G. SEWELL, General Superintendent; J. H. MOORE, General Ticket Agent.

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

D. D. FROST, General Superintendent; E. D. MOORE, General Ticket Agent.

Mississippi Central Railroad.

S. S. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

Paul Granzin.